











Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,  
(Unexpired Term.)  
**WALTER D. MCINDOE,**  
of Marathon county.

Nomination of Gen. McIndoe.

The republican convention at Sparta having nominated Gen. Walter D. McIndoe for the new congressional district, and the republican congressional committee of the old second having recommended him to the voters of that district as a candidate to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of Hon. Luther Hanchett, there will be, we presume, a general acquiescence in the nomination in both districts. Rock county, we do not doubt, will, as usual, do her share in the support of the republican nominee. We understand that Gen. McIndoe is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war and the enforcement of the President's proclamation. That, besides his well-known ability, should commend him to the cordial support of the people.

The Useless Military Slaughter.

The enormous sacrifice of our brave soldiers at Fredericksburg, is every where the subject of comment and profound regret. It might be borne with patience and resignation, if there appeared to be any necessity for it, or if it had resulted in a victory. But it appears to have been a useless slaughter of men. If the commanding general knew that he was marching his army into a semi-circle of cannon, rifle pits and entrenchments, with sharpshooters and infantry behind stone walls, ready to pour a concentrated and destructive fire into the advancing columns, he ought to have known better than to have made the advance. If he did not know the situation he should have had that knowledge at once.

When the people ask the armies to advance and take Richmond, it is to be supposed that there shall be some discretion in the movement; because it is proper to assault the rebel capital, it by no means follows that the army must go forward regardless of proper military circumspection. There ought to be a distinction between headlong indifference to consequences and the other extreme of no advance and no disposition to do so. It seems, however, that our military authorities either sleep or are reckless. They cannot comprehend a wise and prudent activity, that takes care to strike the enemy sudden and sharp blows, with a knowledge of lurking danger and resources of mind capable of avoiding it. They either dose in stupidity or are frantic and insane in action. Is there no such thing as flanking a strong position? With our 700,000 men it would appear to a common sense view, not the least instructed in military strategy, that a hundred thousand men might have gone to the right of Fredericksburg, crossed the Rappahannock and attacked their left flank, while another hundred thousand might have landed at Port Conway below, and advanced on their right. The center at Fredericksburg might have been fortified and held with a small force. In addition to this, the un-military and very simple public thought that Banks' expedition, in conjunction with the iron-clad navy, so much boasted of, but so little used, might have made an advance by the way of James river and Petersburg.

But science did not see it in this light. We make no flank movements; we do not attack the enemy in the rear; we send Banks to Mobile or New Orleans where he is not wanted; the gunboats are idle; we give the enemy six weeks to fortify and collect his veterans; and then we cross a river, and attack his stronghold with only 40,000 men. The wonder is that they were not all killed or driven into the river, after the style of Ball's Bluff, instead of the sacrifice of 11,000 brave men.

We cannot express our feelings of disgust and indignation in view of the awful sacrifice caused by this stupendous military blunder. We presume our readers feel as we do about it, and it may not be policy now to give utterance to thoughts which will come upon us, in spite of the habitual respect which we owe to the "powers that be." Let us smother our feelings, and wait for the "investigation."

NEGRO TESTIMONY AGAINST REBELS.—Gen. Curtis has instructed the provost marshal in Missouri to accept the statements of negroes as *prima facie* evidence of the disloyalty of their masters. The negroes are taking great interest in furnishing proof of their masters' sympathy with the rebels. A negro arrived at Rolla last week with a bundle of letters, fished from his owner's desk, which proved conclusively his master's sympathy with the south, and implicated his neighbors to such an extent that several arrests were made. Another darkey lugged a heavy trunk for miles, and reached Palmyra with it, to show the provost marshal that it belonged to his master and was filled with various emblems of treason.

We do not see why their testimony should not be received. The color of a man's complexion cannot affect the truth of his statements.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

(Continued from 1st page.)  
had fairly got to work when the rebel artillery commenced playing upon us through the fog. The shots were all aimed at random, however, and produced but little effect. Notwithstanding the view was so obscured, the rebel artillerists kept up the cannonade for several hours, and as peal after peal rang through the air, the effect was terribly sublime. The fire was returned by our batteries in gallant style, and for hours nothing but the deafening roar of artillery could be heard on all sides. Up to noon, when the fog cleared off and the ballistics were enabled to get a glance at the enemy's works, the fight was an artillery one, and productive of no very important result on either side. As soon as the sun shined forth, however, the infantry were brought into play and the contest commenced in earnest. Generals Meade and Gibbon's divisions encountered the right of Gen. A. P. Hill's command and Longstreet's veterans.

The fight raged furiously during the entire day, and our troops suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery. The enemy were posted behind hills in great strength, and at one time it seemed impossible to dislodge them. About noon Gen. Gibbon was relieved by Gen. Doubleday's command. Gen. Meade, who was fighting against superior odds, was also reinforced by General Stoneman's command, which had the effect of checking the rebels and driving them back a short distance. It was in the midst of this struggle that General Gibbon was wounded and partially disabled. He kept the field, however, during the remainder of the day, and won many laurels by his brilliant conduct. Gen. McClellan's endorsement of Gibbon's dash and ability has been fully borne out by the result of the day's fighting. During the afternoon Gen. Newton's division was moved up to the left of the center, when the firing, which had ceased in that part of the field, broke out again with redoubled fury. Our troops were here exposed to a plunging fire from the enemy's artillery, which was posted on the neighboring hills, and for a short time the Union soldiers were opposed to a destructive fire. Our artillery returned the fire with deadly effect, and immortalized themselves by their accuracy of aim and an unflinching courage.

THE RIGHT, consisting of the seventh and ninth corps, under Gen. Sumner, earned imperishable honors, and as the list of killed and wounded will testify, the laurels were won at a fearful cost. The action on the right commenced about ten o'clock and raged furiously all day long. The enemy occupied the woods and hills in the rear of the city, and in point of advantage, the odds were decidedly in their favor. The courage of the Union troops was unbounded, however, and every inch of the ground was hotly contested. It soon became evident that the first ridge of hills, on which the enemy were posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except at the point of the bayonet, and accordingly Gen. Sumner ordered French's division to charge upon the batteries. Gen. Howard's division acted as a support, and the troops sprang forward to obey the order with much enthusiasm. By this time the atmosphere was clear except from the smoke of artillery, and a good view could be had of the rebel position and the country adjoining. It was a grand sight to see that devoted column

Steadily they marched across the plain, and never faltered until they were within a dozen yards of the ridge, when suddenly they were met by a galling fire from the rebel battery, who were posted behind a stone wall. For a few minutes the head of the column exhibited some confusion, but quickly forming into line, they retired back to a ravine within musket shot of the enemy. Here the Union troops were reinforced by fresh infantry, advancing to the assistance of their comrades in splendid style, notwithstanding the large gaps made in their ranks at every step. The reinforcement having arrived, and the line of assault being again formed, the order "double quick, with fixed bayonets!" was given, and once more the column advanced to dislodge the rebel artillery.

From the moment the storming party left the ravine to the time they reached the foot of the hill, they were exposed to the hottest fire of the enemy. The concentrated fire of Lee's artillery and infantry rained upon their devoted heads in a manner truly terrible. No troops, however disciplined and brave, could withstand the shock, and after suffering terribly our soldiers were thrown into disorder and brought to a sudden halt. At this juncture the center of the column gave way and fled in dismay, but they were afterwards rallied and brought back. A second and a third attempt was made to dislodge the rebel artillerists, but in vain, and at each attempt the ranks of the storming party grew thinner and thinner. Sumner now brought all of his available artillery into play, hoping to shell the rebels out, and from that time until dark the roar of cannon was incessant. The rebels, who had been driven back a short distance during the day, returned to their original position when night came, so that we were unable to remove our dead. Several attempts were made to remove the bodies during the night, but the enemy opened upon us with their infantry and compelled us to desist. All our wounded were removed, however, and such of the dead as were not within musket range of the rebels were buried.

Among the wounded is Gen. Meagher, of the Irish brigade, and Col. Nugent, of the 69th New York volunteers. The latter is said to be badly injured, but will probably recover. A large number of the officers of Meagher's brigade were wounded, and many of them killed.

THE CENTER. The third and fifth army corps, under Gen. Hooker, formed the center and co-operated with Sumner's column during the battle. Gen. Burnside was anxious that a movement should be made as early as possible, and accordingly at the break of day the troops commenced to move towards the enemy's earthworks. The men were full of hope and confident of success, and they filed out of the city in splendid order, making confusion shortly after daylight, and before a short time afterwards the rebel artillery commenced playing upon us through the fog. The firing was so inaccurate, however, that our troops paid but little attention to it, and kept pressing on, regardless of the deadly missiles which were flying through the air. By and by our artillery responded, and for hours a most terrific cannonade was kept up on both sides. The enemy's position was one of exceeding strength, and appeared to be invulnerable to our artillery, notwithstanding our guns were excellently handled. About noon the infantry, who had been waiting for a fog to clear off, advanced for the purpose of storming the enemy's position on the hill. Confident of victory, the troops marched steadily up to within musket shot of the batteries; but a murderous fire from the rebel riflemen, added to the fury of the cannonade, compelled our men to fall back with heavy loss. The attempt to carry the rebel batteries was repeated again in the afternoon, and the attacking party, strongly reinforced, started on the "double quick," but the enemy, who was also heavily reinforced, proved too much for us. All along the line the battle raged with unusual fierceness, and

THE BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday, December 16, the following additional particulars of the battle of Prairie Grove have been received. The official report puts the loss in killed and wounded in Gen. Herron's command at 843; in Gen. Blunt's at 132; total 975. Later accounts increase the rebel loss to 5,700 killed and wounded, and nearly 6,000 by desertion. Thirty-five commissioned officers of Herron's command were killed and wounded.

THE RESULT. The latest information by spies is that Hindman is on the south side of the Arkansas river, with all his infantry and artillery. Gen. Marmaduke is on the north side with a heavy cavalry force. Our outposts are within twenty miles of Van Buren. The forage at South Boston Mountain is said to be entirely consumed. Great activity prevails in the federal army. Gen. Herron had only 3,500 men in the battle, the remainder of his force failing to come up on account of excessive fatigue. Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, who was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy on the day of the battle, counted twenty-two regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and twenty-two pieces of artillery on the retreat. Hindman yesterday had the impudence, by flag of truce, to request the privilege to send topographical engineers to make a drawing of the battle field of Prairie Grove and approaches. Gen. Blunt replied that he would grant the request when he was allowed to send an engineer to make a drawing of Van Buren and surroundings.

ST. LOUIS, December 17. The victory at Prairie Grove was much more complete, and the enemy's loss far greater, than at first reported. Over 1,500 rebels were killed and buried by us. Their wounded were found scattered through the woods for miles from the scene of the position, where they had been carried during the action, and left when they retreated. Many consequently died for want of attention.

Our cavalry pursued the retreating rebels closely, driving them beyond Van Buren. The position and condition of our forces are excellent. The campaign has been most brilliant, reflecting great credit on the officers and men of the army of the frontier.

DEATH OF GEN. WARD, IN CHINA.—Late Chinese papers give some particulars of the death of the American adventurer, Gen. Ward, formerly a resident of Salem, Mass., but lately the bold and brave leader of a well disciplined force of Chinese on the Imperial side in China. It appears that Ward, with the help of two English gunboats, had repulsed an attack of the rebels, killing seven hundred of them, but that while he was viewing the fugitives through his glass, a bullet struck him in the stomach, inflicting a wound of which he died the following day. He made his will, and appointed our minister to China, Hon. Anson Burlingame, as one of his executors.

NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The negroes, in great numbers, are coming into Gen. Grant's lines, bringing horses, mules and wagons. They are set at work ginning and baling cotton. They receive wages for their labor, and it is said, do twice the work they performed as slaves. There is every indication that if the masters were well disposed, the transition from the system of involuntary labor to paid labor would be much easier than many have supposed.

A BROTHER OF MARGARET FULLER KILLED.—Among the reported dead at Fredericksburg is the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, chaplain of the 16th Massachusetts. He volunteered in the hazardous task of crossing the river, and gave his life as the price of his zeal and patriotism. As chaplain of the 16th Massachusetts, Mr. Fuller has been unwearied in his labors for the material as well as the spiritual good of the men, and has exercised over them a remarkable influence. No hardships appalled him, and he always sustained others by his own unflinching courage and his devotion to the great cause he had given himself to serve. Mr. F. was a brother of the late Margaret Fuller.

ANOTHER NOT FOR THE COMPROMISERS.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in a letter dated December 18th, indignantly denies that he has written to Ferdinand Wood, making peace propositions. What is more, he says he don't know Fernando, never has seen him, and has written to no one upon the subject. Further, he reiterates "that Virginia will, under no circumstances, entertain any propositions, from any quarter, which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction the late Union on any terms or conditions whatsoever."

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Oxford, Dec. 11th, says that the advance of the army is at Yorkena, fifteen miles below Oxford, and that there is an expectation of an advance movement soon. Large numbers of cotton buyers from the north have arrived with permits from the government to purchase and strip cotton. The correspondent considers this a great evil, and that Gen. Grant's idea was the best; let the government seize all the cotton, paying to loyal men a fair price for it, and confiscate the balance. Col. Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin, has command at Holly Springs.

PUTTING DESERTERS AT WORK.—Deserters, whose regiments are unknown, are to be organized and set to work on the defenses of Washington. Deserters, when they can be identified, are immediately returned to their regiments.

THE GIFT OF NEVADA TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The magnificent contribution of Nevada territory to the sanitary commission, for our sick and wounded, in eight bars of silver and gold bullion, valued at \$25,000, has arrived in New York.

AMERICAN SILVER.—It is stated that Messrs. Torrence, of Montreal, have shipped two tons weight of silver to China to purchase tea.

Edward Everett is recovering from a long illness.

The twenty-fifth regiment has arrived at Camp Randall.

The democratic candidate for the short term in this district is N. S. Ferris of Juneau county.

BOYS I Shall Get Mad! THOU every man of ROCK boys of us Sole Leather.

BOOTS, SHOES OR RUBBERS! We are now in order to raise the wind. Money, the root of evil, is wanted at Sign of Long Pole, near Rock House. All that the Stock of GOOD BOOTS THERE ARE DAYS.

MAINE Renowned Work is to be sold within THIRTY DAYS. Janesville, December 19th, 1862. del1941

IN a list of casualties in the battle of Fredericksburg, given in the New York Tribune of Monday, Wm. Lyon of the 5th Wisconsin is reported wounded severely. No other Wisconsin names occur. We also notice that the 7th Wisconsin was one of the regiments engaged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Third and Last Call. All persons indebted to me by note now due or by book account are hereby notified that immediate payment is expected and will be enforced and costs added. J. R. RICHARDSON, del1941

Michigan Central Railroad. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after Sunday, November 23d, 1862, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, 60.1 of Lake street, as follows: 6:30 a. m. Day Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 5:15 p. m.; Suspension Bridge at 2:25 a. m.; Albany, 2:30 p. m.; New York, 8:30 p. m.; Boston, 11:30 p. m.

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NEW GOODS FOR Fall and Winter Trade.

RIORDAN & LEECH offer a choice selection of DESIRABLE GOODS! consisting of the latest styles of Dress Goods, &c. Beautiful Plaid and Figured REPPS, English, French and American DELAINES, Rose Bud Chenies, Plain and Figured CASHMERES and MERINOES, Double Faced POIL D'ESILE, SAXONY CHECKS, &c., CLOAKS AND SHAWLS In every variety. Double Faced Black and Colored DRESS SILKS, Ladies' Nubias, Hoods and Sontags. A large lot of FURSI consisting of MINK, COONEY, MARTIN, &c. Also, a full line of DOMESTICS, CANTON FLANNELS, ALL WOOL FLANNELS, SATINETTES, KENTUCKY JEANS, TICKINGS, DENIMS, BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE GOODS, LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, NAPRINS & BOLERS, LINEN DAMASKS, &c., &c., EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' & GENTS' HOSIERY, WOOLEN & COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c., all of which are offered to the public at the Lowest Possible Price.

BOOTS AND SHOES and CROCKERY.

Buckwheat Wanted! A T the Big Mill, 300 bushels. A liberal price will be paid. del1941-wt MANCHETT & BUTTERLAND.

Wanted to Purchase! A HOUSE in a central position in this city. Apply to Janesville, December 18th, 1862. del1941

CUSTOM MILLING. I WILL do Custom Grinding at the Stone Mill in Janesville, on and after Monday December 22d, for one-half price as toll, if being 50 or less than that it has been done for in this city. All work warranted. del1941-wt MAINTIN RITTER & CO.

To Rent! A DWELLING HOUSE near the business part of the city. Inquire of S. A. HUDSON. del1941

PAINTS! Paints! A LARGE stock of all kinds of Paints and Oils, all of which will be sold cheap. COLWELL'S DRUG STORE. del1941

COOPERING. THE subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of cooper work at the shortest notice, at his shop in Janesville. OPPOSITE THE ROCK RIVER RAIL WORKS. All kinds of Custom Work and repairing executed with Promptness and in the Best Manner. GEORGE DANN. del1941-wt

Keep U. R. Temper Boys DON'T GET MAD. THE old man's town with 21. 9 worth of new stock, custom made "Bang Up" BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and Silk Leather, and all to be sold within thirty days. del1941-wt

GOOD BOOTS THERE ARE DAYS. Janesville, December 12th, 1862. del1941

Legal Blanks of all kinds for sale.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

New York Cash Store. at the THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINE DRESS GOODS ever before received in Janesville, have been received the past week at the New York Cash Store.

THE particular attention of the Ladies is directed to the Immense stock of.

DRESS GOODS! Just received at our establishment, all bought in New York last week at the two great.

Closing Out Auction Sales of the season of Messrs. L. & L. Curtis & Co., and Messrs. Benhardt & Hutton, the two largest sales of the season, and what goods were sold in the sale were sold at Fifty cents on the Dollar.

on what they would cost to import at the present time. Among our stock, may be found a splendid assortment of Silk Checked Paris Poplin Reps, Silk checked Mousseline DeParis, satin Fig'd Lyons Silk Poplins, Rich Plaid Poplins, sold in October at eight shillings, now at four shillings. RICH BROCHA VELEN'VE REPS, sold in October at eight shillings now at four shillings. RICH PLAID VELENTE REPS, sold in October at eight shillings now at four shillings. Our entire stock of 10 and 12 shilling.

French Merinos, we shall sell for the next twenty days at ONE DOLLAR PER YARD. This is a great chance to buy fine dress goods at least FIFTY PER CENT LESS than they can be bought at any other store in this city. Do not miss this chance. Until you have seen Our Stock.

Owing to the lateness of the season many houses have so much reduced their stock that they Cannot Supply their Customers with what they want. We have received within the last month a very large stock of Domestic Goods at retail 25 per cent BELOW CHICAGO JOBBER PRICES. Our stock of DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS, bought last August, is now very large, consisting of Prints, Delaines, Cloths, Hosiery, Knit Woolen Goods, White Goods, Flannels and Shawls, most of which were bought at much Lower Prices than the present prices of the manufacturers. SMITH & BOSTWICK. del1941

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS. Sixth Arrival of Merchandise at McKey & Bro's MAMMOTH STORE. We are now receiving our sixth supply of a great portion of which has been purchased by M. F. McKey, of this firm, in the direct market of Europe. Owing to our immense trade this fall in Janesville and our other stores we now have a resident buyer in New York also. Ed. McKey is at present in the city attending the

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GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS. Sixth Arrival of Merchandise at McKey & Bro's MAMMOTH STORE. We are now receiving our sixth supply of a great portion of which has been purchased by M. F. McKey, of this firm, in the direct market of Europe. Owing to our immense trade this fall in Janesville and our other stores we now have a resident buyer in New York also. Ed. McKey is at present in the city attending the

Fall and Winter Trade. FINE DRESS GOODS! Just received at our establishment, all bought in New York last week at the two great.

Closing Out Auction Sales of the season of Messrs. L. & L. Curtis & Co., and Messrs. Benhardt & Hutton, the two largest sales of the season, and what goods were sold in the sale were sold at Fifty cents on the Dollar.

on what they would cost to import at the present time. Among our stock, may be found a splendid assortment of Silk Checked Paris Poplin Reps, Silk checked Mousseline DeParis, satin Fig'd Lyons Silk Poplins, Rich Plaid Poplins, sold in October at eight shillings, now at four shillings. RICH BROCHA VELEN'VE REPS, sold in October at eight shillings now at four shillings. RICH PLAID VELENTE REPS, sold in October at eight shillings now at four shillings. Our entire stock of 10 and 12 shilling.

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